

moral aspirant, plead ignorance, and ask me, "why did you not inform me of it?"

I did not seek to make Mr. Clay's gaming a matter of discussion in this canvass. In a speech which I made in March last, I referred to a declaration in one of the *Junius* tracts, that Mr. Clay had long since abandoned that practice, which had so strongly marked his early life—not to attack Mr. Clay, but to discredit the author. I remarked that the assertion was utterly untrue, and that he had very lately been engaged in playing cards for money. Some indiscreet friend of his assailed me by letter in one of the *Whig* presses, as being guilty of slander. That brought on a variety of public notices, of the subject, and an inquiry on the part of many religious whigs into the truth of the charge. My position becomes, therefore, materially changed by these circumstances, and I shall not hesitate to discharge the duty which it devolves upon me.

I am told by some of Mr. Clay's friends that he doubtless has, in early life, or in years past, indulged himself in that most dangerous and seductive vice, but that now he is a reformed man. I have a reformed man in that particular, his reformation must have occurred within the last four weeks. I had occasion to ride to Maysville in the latter part of last month, and stopped at the Blue Licks to drink some of its fine water. Mr. Clay had left the springs a day or two previously, having there spent the preceding week. The first thing which was remarked about him was, his having been engaged, as usual, at the card table playing for money. I will not name his associates. On my arrival at Maysville, the same details were given there, and some additional ones.

Mr. Clay does not, and will not, deny this charge. If any of his religious friends choose to deny it for him, I advise them, may I urge them, to write to himself on this subject, and they will soon be satisfied. He pursues this practice without concealment. Mr. Clay is a bold man, and acts upon his impulses with frankness and fearlessness. My own opinion is, that if the alternative of the presidency without his favorite pursuit, or the pursuit without the presidency were presented to him, he would choose the latter. This may appear strange and extravagant to some; but they will not think so when they shall learn the power which a long-indulged practice, grown to a passion, acquires over the human mind. Such, I conceive, is the condition of Mr. Clay.

I do not impeach Mr. Clay's right to act as he may think most conducive to his own happiness in this matter, where he does not infringe the laws of his country. With his conscience I have nothing to do. He has to make up and answer for his own account; but when the people are again called upon after having twice before rejected his solicitations to elevate him to the highest office in the nation, it is proper that they should act advisedly. In the *Philadelphia Baptist Record*, a strong and even eloquent appeal is made to the Christian public in favor of Mr. Frelinghuysen, upon the ground that he is the Bible candidate. It says:

"As Christians, our country has claims upon our services; and in exercising those duties, which belong to us as citizens, let us have a lively regard for the religious and moral bearing of our conduct upon the community in which we live, in the vote we poll. Let us remember, that if we are to have wise, virtuous, and pious rulers, the charge must be mainly accomplished through the religious community. Therefore, in the matter of the vice presidency, let us act upon principle, and not be swayed by party; let our consciences and our religious feelings influence us, rather than expediency and selfishness. Let us act as Christians should act, both uprightly and independently, and with a firmness of purpose, through we should sacrifice the political party with which we have been connected."

In the whole article, neither the presidency, nor his candidate for that office, is once mentioned. We have a right to infer, then, that the pious editor of the *Baptist Record* intended to hold pious democrats bound to vote for his Bible candidate, even at the sacrifice of their "political party," while he and his pious whig friends are to pursue a different course as to the presidency. They are not to "act upon principle," but to be "swayed by party;" their "conscience and religious feelings" are not to influence them, but "expediency and selfishness;" they are not to "act as Christians should act," both uprightly and independently, in the selection of the higher office. Verily, all this must occur if they select Mr. Clay.

But there is another charge against Mr. Clay which I consider as involving a deeper stain and heavier guilt than the offence already specified. It is the death of the amiable, the lamented Cilley. I summon Mr. Clay to answer before you, fellow-citizens, for that melancholy catastrophe. He actually wrote the challenge; he counselled with the man who slew him, and permitted the duel to proceed to its final termination when one word from him would have arrested it. For not preventing it, I hold him responsible to the community. But if it be true, as is confidently asserted, and as I believe, without his contradiction, that, when Cilley fell, he remarked that it would be "a nine days' bubble," he betrayed a hard, a stony heart!

Oh! you of this great assemblage, who are wives, feel for the widow and the orphans of the slain—He was estimable in all the qualities which make a living husband, an affectionate father, and a true friend. He was descended from a revolutionary hero, whose name is recorded on a bright page of his country's history. He was talented, rising in public estimation, and bade fair to reach the highest honors of his country. His wife, who loved him dearly, was anxiously awaiting his return from the halls of Congress. But a letter arrives—she opens it—she is struck by a thunder-bolt of woe—the duel and the death! Oh, that "nine days' bubble" will continue to haunt her broken heart, and crazed mind, until the kind messenger death shall usher her into the world where the wicked cease from troubling.

Had her husband died as the brave love to die, on some well-fought field, battling for his country; had he perished on the wreck, amid the roar of ocean's waves, or had he fallen before disease, she could have borne it. But the duel and the death! He died in violation of what he knew to be the laws of his Creator. That was the steel that entered her soul! That was the poison in her cup of woe.

"They're reared upon her shrieking breast,
That burst beneath its doom;
The duel! the death! they haunt
The threshold of her tomb."

And now you, who are pious whigs, are invited to go to the polls and vote, in full view of all the consequences which your example and influence will inevitably produce on your country, in its religious, its political, and its social relations. The

democratic party offer to your support men every way worthy of it. Both are eminent for talents; have served their country with distinguished reputation in high stations; their characters have undergone the "test of talents, of scrutiny, and of time," and have come forth brighter from the trial. We defy assault upon them. The most malignant demagogue, the most slanderous whig editor, is invited to examine their conduct, as citizens, as heads of families, as men. The result with the honest, the moral, and unbiased of the community, will be a glorious triumph.

Towards Mr. Frelinghuysen I entertain no other feeling than the respect which is due to him as a Christian and a gentleman.

From the N. Y. Tribune.
FRIENDS OF HUMANITY, READ!

We have embodied in the proceedings of the Massachusetts Legislature on Monday last, the subjoined petition of young females who work in factories to obtain their subsistence. Much has been said of protecting American labor. Mr. Greeley, of the *Tribune*, has been praising up the good results emanating from the late tariff—the working people have been appealed to in order to sustain the policy upon which it was adopted—protection to home industry. The simple memorial we publish below speaks volumes. It is more potent to awaken opposition to this scheme of the lords manufacturers—for it is designed to ensure to their benefit, and not the operatives—than all the ingenious speculations of mere political economists. It is an emphatic, a practical argument against the tariff system. What does the simple appeal of the defenceless female operatives tell us? Why, that they are, in fact bound women—white slaves to black hearted tyrants. Yet we are appealed to, the working men are appealed to, that a system, engendering such despotism, may be fastened to the soil and perpetuated. The abolitionists of the North—and there are many in the State in which exists the infamous tyranny and persecution set forth in the memorial—say not a word about the oppression of their own race. They extend their sympathy entirely upon the "poor negro," none for the fair daughters of the Old Bay State. Out upon the Pharisees! Let such wrongs as are detailed by these poor girls be known in a slaveholding State, and we question whether the perpetrators would be allowed to hold up their heads in society. They would be scourged at by all honorable men. We advise every reader to cut out the memorial and keep it in his pocket, and when talked at by any of the "home leaguers," read it for their edification. It shows what a kind of protection they would bestow upon American labor.

To the Massachusetts Legislature:
We, the undersigned, females, dependent upon the labor of our hands for subsistence, having left the employment of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company on account of a violation on their part of the agreement existing between the undersigned and said company, are now suffering persecution from said company, and are hunted from place to place, that we may find no employment by which to earn a living. Not being able to contend against our rich persecutors, by bringing a suit at law for satisfaction, we are compelled to seek redress or protection from the powers which created said company. The "Regulation paper," which accompanies this memorial, reads as follows:

"All persons entering into the employment of the company are considered as engaged for twelve months, and those who leave sooner will not receive a regular discharge."
We did not imply, by agreeing to this, that our wages were to be subject to any reduction which the company might see fit to make, and when they gave us official notice that they were going to cut our wages down about 25 per cent., we considered it a violation of the agreement which existed between us, and therefore, did not feel bound by an agreement which they had a right to break; for if they could reduce our wages 25 per cent., why not fifty, and still hold us to work twelve months? We, therefore, quit working for said company, and the consequence to us is as follows: Some of us went to work for other companies, but these companies soon received our names, and we were immediately turned off. Some of us applied for work where hands were wanted, but were informed that they could employ none of "the turn-outs from the Middlesex," and many who labored with us have been obliged to leave Lowell, and seek their bread we know not where, on account of the persecution carried on against them by the Middlesex Company. Our names are upon all the corporations in Lowell, that we shall find no employment. We, therefore, pray that you will, inconsistent with your constitutional powers, set the hands of our persecutors, and if not, that some law may be enacted which will prevent our brothers, sisters, and friends suffering if ever they should resist injustice from manufacturing companies.

[Signed.]
Ruth Hancock, Maria French,
Mary J. Stowell, Mary W. Honey,
Carolina I. Sweetser, Lucinda Keeler,
Deborah Smith, Eunice G. Hiley,
Betsey Tenney, Sarah B. Flying,
Mary F. Tenney, Rebecca B. Flying,
Lydia G. Bates, Amy Littlefield,
Julia A. Taylor, Jane G. Morton,
Mary A. Morgan.

The New York Evening Post thus comments on the foregoing scandalous conduct of the coon skin and hard cider promises of two dollars a day and roast beef.

"WHO PROTECTS THE LABORER?"
A great deal is said by the advocates of protection, respecting the benefits to the laborers arising from the favors of large manufacturing establishments. The poor and humble, it is said, find employment and derive support and wealth from them. This appears very well to assert at a distance; but if the laborers should tell the whole story, some terrible cases of oppression would come to light. An instance of this kind on the part of the corporations of Lowell, has just been exposed in a petition from some of the operatives, to the Massachusetts Legislature. It appears from this petition that, by a combination among the corporations, if any person leaves work in a mill, in less than a year's service, the name of such person is sent to all the other mills, who are pledged to refuse employment to the person thus marked and proscribed. The petitioners further state that, after they had entered into the agreement with the Middlesex mill to work twelve months, (which they were compelled to sign or not be employed), their wages were reduced twenty five per cent. without their consent. They then left, as they had a perfect right to do, for the agreement, if binding on the girls to stay, was equally binding on the corporation to confine the wages with which the work

begun, otherwise, the company might abolish the wages, and still demand the service. It further is affirmed that, after the girls were driven from the Middlesex mills by this unjust reduction, their names were reported to all the other mills in the combination, and entered on their books as "turn-outs from Middlesex," and they are now refused employment in these mills at any price, solely on this ground.

"One great argument of the advocates of a high tariff, is the advantage which arises from opening, as they say, a particular field for domestic industry. It is a scheme whose operation is to make the poor, but independent citizens work in subjection to the will of the rich, until, as in England, where towns shall be dependent on a few owners of great workshops."

From the Sat. Post.
ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN AND HIBERNIA.
THIRTEEN DAYS LATER.

By the arrival of the Great Western at New York, we have Liverpool dates to August 17, and London to the 16th of August—and by the Hibernia we have three days later. There had been a slight change in the money market, about 1/4 of a penny in favor of the buyers, and the demand continued good for the trade. There were some fluctuations in the corn market, on account of heavy rains which had fallen, but drying winds had succeeded, and although there had been a slight increase in price, it was not permanent.

Another prince was added to the Royal Family, July 6th, whose title will be, of course, the Duke of York. The Queen and infant were "doing well" down to the date of the last advices. The papers were, as is usual, filled with details and particulars, from which the modesty of any woman, in private life, would shrink abashed. But such is one of the penalties of rank; nor can we wonder, where a mighty empire has so deep an interest in every thing which concerns the succession, that such gossip is read with avidity. As to the newspapers, they, of course, furnish what they find that their readers desire.

We find little British intelligence of any moment, except the above. The affairs of the Great Agitator remain very nearly, if not precisely, as at last advices. The rent for the week ending on the 5th of August, was £13,396, and that for the week ending August 12th, was £2,047. Ireland was perfectly quiet, and the imprisoned "martyrs" were in excellent health and spirits.

In relation to the writ of error, it appears that judgment was to have been given on the 2nd of September. Its alleged in some quarters, confidently, that the majority of the Judges have decided against the Crown, chiefly in reference to the jury list, but the accuracy of this statement is doubted. Judge Maul is said to stand alone in the opinion that the sentences should be reversed. The two Judges now in Liverpool, will not interfere. One of them was Attorney General when the case was argued, and the other did not attend.

Mr. C. Powell had avowed in the House of Commons an address to the Queen, praying that she would liberate Mr. O'Connell, who is styled, in the address, "her Majesty's most illustrious subject," and "the greatest man of the age." The motion was seconded by Henry Grattan, who stated that the petition for it had received, 1,034,388 signatures.

It is said that the Queen is positively to visit Ireland next summer. The Prince Royal, of Prussia, is now on a visit to England, and the King of Saxony has returned to his dominions.

The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, in certain cases, has received the royal assent, and all prisoners for sums under £20, have been discharged under it, except a few who stand committed for penalties due the crown.

Washington Irving, the American Minister to Spain, was on a visit to Paris, and would shortly be in London. 50,000 tons of iron had been contracted for, with one house in England, to build railroads in Russia.

The total circulation of the Bank of England on the 10th of August, was £21,324,000, deposits £14,039,000. The total amount of securities was £22,908,803, bullion, £15,579,000.

From the Norwalk Experiment.
WHEAT LOWER AND LOWER YET.

We believe our whig farmers will yet see enough of whig measures. It is, perhaps, well enough that they should try it to their heart's content. The present state of things has all along been predicted by the democratic press. They have always stated that the influence of a high protective tariff was to reduce the price of produce and raise the price of goods. The tariff is now in full operation, and what has been the result? Goods are at least twenty-five per cent higher than they were under the compromise act. Wheat then brought from ninety cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents a bushel. Now, under this glorious whig tariff, our farmers are obtaining the mighty price of sixty two cents! Only look at it! Here, then is the great "home market" promised by whig partisans! The foreign market is destroyed, and the "home market" has been created. A home "market," indeed, that will reduce the great sta-

ple of Ohio from one dollar and rising to sixty two cents, with an almost certain prospect of going still lower. In 1841, the year previous to the passage of our present tariff, our exports amounted to something over one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. The year after the passage of this glorious whig measure, our exports were reduced more than twenty millions of dollars! Last year the exports of wheat to Canada, from Ohio, fell off 435,800 bushels. Here are facts well worth the attention of every farmer.

From the Augusta (Maine) Age.
DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY vs. WHIG PRODIGALITY.

We have seen an "authentic statement of appropriations," made by the present Congress at its late session, prepared in the office of the clerk of the United States House of Representatives, which shows the extravagant tendencies of whigery in strong contrast with the economical policy of the democratic party, illustrated by the votes of the federal Senate and democratic House of Representatives respectively.

The whole amount of appropriations made by the present Congress, and approved by the President, amount to the sum of \$21,777,854 21.

Of this sum \$21,668,213 95 was appropriated by bills originating in the House of Representatives, and \$109,640 26 in bills originating in the Senate.

The bills originating in the House passed that body appropriating only \$20,498,964 32. But the whig senate amended the bills and increased the amount by \$1,235,959 93. On being returned to the democratic House, that body cut down the Senate amendments by the amount of \$86,730 30, and passed the bills.

The bills originating in the whig Senate passed that body proposing appropriations to the amount of \$115,640 26. But the democratic House amended the bill, and cut down the amount by \$6,000—so that only \$103,640 26 were appropriated. To this curtailment the Senate were obliged to yield.

Deducting from the gross amount appropriated, the amount for the post office department, the amount for arrangements in naval service, and the amount for American seamen, and the total amount of expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1845, is \$16,675,353 59.

It will be seen that in making these appropriations the federal Senate wanted to expend ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRE AND SIXTY DOLLARS more than was proposed by the democratic House; and that this amount the House was only able to curtail to the amount of \$78,730 upon compromise.

It will be seen that the House bills were INCREASED by the whig Senate ONE THIRTEENTH; and that the Senate bills were largely CUT DOWN by the democratic House.

This on the bills actually passed and approved.

It is also not forgotten that the House passed a bill reducing the pay of the army \$522,079, and that the same was indefinitely postponed by the Senate.

The difference between the economy of democracy and the prodigality of whigery is not fully exhibited here. It must be remembered that nearly all the appropriation bills originate in the House of Representatives; and therefore the whigs had little opportunity of exhibiting their squandering propensities.

They could do little more than move amendments to bills already proposed. The power to originate bills of appropriation would have shown their prodigality to be fully equal to that of the "coon Congress" which voted \$6,000 for President's furniture, after having electrified against Mr. Van Buren for having too much of that article, which voted \$24,000 to widow Tarrison; which overpaid Gates & Seaton \$49,000; which gave a new lot of foreign ministers \$72,000; which gave away the public lands to the amount of \$3,000,000, &c.

Do the people want their MONEY WASTED? Then let them vote for Clay and his congressmen. Do they want their MONEY SAVED? Then let them vote for the candidates of the democracy.

It is very obvious why Henry Clay is so unpopular with the people. Aside from his grossly immoral character, he is the fast friend and supporter of measures, all tending to uproot the foundation upon which our Republican Government is based. He is the stern, uncompromising advocate of a United States Bank; he is in favor of the assumption of the State Debts, a scheme which would make one man pay the debts of another; he is in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, whether the Treasury is empty and the government in debt, or not; he is in favor of mutilating the constitution, by striking out the veto power, he is, indeed, in favor of all those measures calculated to elevate the "rich and the well born" in the scale of human existence, and to lay heavy burdens upon the MASS OF THE PEOPLE.

There are thousands who voted for Harrison in 1840, who are now determined to go for Polk and Dallas, Texas and Oregon, notwithstanding Clay and Great Britain are opposed to them.—*Chil. Ad.*



THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES K. POLK,
Of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
Of Pennsylvania.

ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL.

JOSEPH H. LARWILL, of Wayne,
DOWDY UTTER, of Clermont.
CONGRESSIONAL.
1st District CLAYTON WEBB, of Hamilton,
2d " JAMES M. DORSEY, of Darke,
3d " R. D. FORSMAN, of Green,
4th " JUDGE JOHN TAYLOR, of Champaign,
5th " DAVID HIGGINS, of Lucas,
6th " GILBERT BEACH, of Wood,
7th " JOHN D. WHITE, of Brown,
8th " THOMAS McGRADY, of Ross,
9th " VALENTINE KEFFER, of Pickaway,
10th " JAMES PARKER, of Licking,
11th " GRENVILLE P. CHERRY, of Marion,
12th " GEORGE CORWINE, of Scioto,
13th " CAUTIONS C. COVEY, of Morgan,
14th " ISAAC M. LANNING, of Guernsey,
15th " WALTER JAMIESON, of Harrison,
16th " SEBASTIAN BRAINARD, of Tuscarawas,
17th " JAMES FORBES, Jr. of Carroll,
18th " NEAL McCoy, of Wayne,
19th " MILO STONE, of Summit,
20th " BENJAMIN ADAMS, of Lake,
21st " STEPHEN N. SARGENT, of Medina.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31ST.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
DAVID TOD, of Trumbull County.

FOR CONGRESS
JOSEPH MORRIS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
EDWARD ARCHBOLD.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
JOHN M. KIRKBRIDE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN CLINE.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JOHN B. NOLL.

[32-We have published the prospectus for that excellent work "SHAKESPEARE IN AMERICA," the required number of times, and have as yet received but numbers 1, 2, and 3. Will the publishers be so good as to forward us those numbers they have already published?

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, the citizens of Monroe county, convened in one of the largest meetings it has ever been our lot to witness. Early in the morning, the people from all parts of county, came pouring in by scores and hundreds, proceeded by appropriate banners. The procession, after being formed, numbered, according to the count of the whigs, about 800. If, as we heard a whig claim, there were 1000 persons at the late whig meeting in this place, the democratic meeting may be safely put down at 2500.

The procession was headed by the Barnesville Democratic Band, whose performances were very creditable to the members. At one o'clock, the mass repaired to the grove a short distance west of town; when Col. DAVID TOD, the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, having been introduced to the assembly by Col. Walton, addressed the meeting in a very able manner for about an hour and a half. Shortly after Col. Tod commenced speaking, he remarked that with the moral character of Henry Clay he had nothing to do—he left that to the friends of Mr. Clay—he hoped they might be able to say with truth as much for the moral integrity of their candidate as he could for the democratic nominee, Mr. Polk. At this instant, and without previous concert, a standard appeared in the crowd, immediately in front of the stand, representing a tomb, with the inscription, "TO THE MEMORY OF THE MURDERED CILLEY." Col. Tod merely remarked at this singular coincidence, "it is not strange that the tomb of the lamented Cilley should appear when speaking of the moral character of Henry Clay."

Mr. Tod, in the course of his address, clearly proved that the principles of the present whig party were identical with those of the old federalists—that they wished to confer privileges on the few which were denied to the many. He showed to the satisfaction of every unbiased person, that the present tariff was unjust—that discriminations were made in favor of the rich, and against the poor. He exhibited the double dealing of Henry Clay on the Texas, as well as the tariff question, in an amusing light, and showed most conclusively that all the great measures of the whig party tend to give the rich, as Alexander Hamilton, the pattern of federalism desired, "a permanent interest in the general government," at the expense of the great body of the people.

We shall not undertake to give a synopsis of Col. Tod's able address. It is sufficient for us to say that the rabid whigs of this place now abuse Col. Tod without measure; as they always do when arguments are advanced by democratic speakers which they cannot controvert.

Judge TAPPEN, our talented United States Senator, was next introduced to the assembly. His remarks were principally confined to the subject of the annexation of Texas. He stated that if Texas were admitted upon the principle of Mr. Benton's bill, (that is, as an independent State,) the general government would not be bound for the debts of Texas, no more than she is bound for the debts of the State of Ohio. As Judge Tappan has done away with Mr. Ewing's one hundred million debt objection, and Mr. Clay with the slavery objection, we are at a loss to know what argument the whigs will next present against the annexation.

After Judge Tappan had concluded, T. L. JEWETT, Esq. of Cadiz, addressed the meeting

for more than an hour on the currency and tariff questions.

We would with pleasure, were we competent to the task, give a synopsis of the speeches of Messrs. Tod, Tappan and Jewett; but as their arguments were clear and forcible and heard by hundreds of our fellow citizens, we consider it unnecessary.

After the speeches were concluded Col. Walton, on the part of the committee composed of Wm. C. Walton, D. H. Wire, and E. Archbold, appointed for that purpose by the Centre township Hickory Club; offered for adoption the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the imprisonment of Thomas W. Dorr, by the existing government of Rhode Island, is an outrage upon the principles of the American Revolution; and that those who support and approve said government for said act, are enemies to the principles of democracy, and must be put down, or freedom will no longer exist in this favored land."

Before the question on the adoption was taken, Mr. Walton gave a concise history of the inhuman and unjust treatment of Gov. Dorr. The vote being taken the resolution was adopted unanimously, with the exception of one whig from Malaga, who cried out at the top of his voice "No." We could not expect (MOORE, or) less from that individual, as we have been informed that he it was who told Thos. Ewing that Joseph Morris was the editor of this paper.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolution, the following was, on motion of Joseph Morris, unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the committee who drafted the resolution just passed, forward a copy of the same to Thomas W. Dorr, as containing an expression of the sentiments of the democratic citizens of Monroe county, Ohio."

The meeting then adjourned to meet in the evening at the court house, where able speeches were made by Messrs. Jewett and Archbold.

The people left town well pleased with the day's proceedings. Every man appeared resolved to do his duty to himself and to his country at the coming elections.

CLAY'S IMMORALITY.

A certificate is now going the rounds of the whig press over the signature of the Rev. H. B. Bascom, endorsing the moral character of Henry Clay. This is designed by the whig circle suckers to bring to the support of their candidate the religious portion of the community. It certainly does not speak much for the whig candidate when his supporters are compelled to bolster up his character by certificates. The moral character of a candidate for the exalted station of President of the United States should be above suspicion. How utterly contemptible must this effort be in the minds of all men who have the least real regard for true piety, morality, or religion. It can have no other effect with honorable thinking men, than to produce certain conviction, that all who make any pretensions to Christianity and attempt to palm Henry Clay upon the people as a moral man, are themselves hypocrites; and in the end must render themselves and their professions despicable and odious. The course of the Rev. Bascom, however, is not more inconsistent than the course pursued by some of the leading church members here, who admit that Clay is a murderer in the sight of Heaven and in his heart; yet they support him with all his iniquity resting upon him. Such a course furnishes certain evidence, that there are many professing Christians who are themselves base enough to bring down the moral standard of the Christian church, below that which is approved by the ordinary class of mankind, by laboring to elevate Henry Clay to the presidency. The course of the Rev. Bascom, and other religious hypocrites like him, furnishes the proof that they think more of "filthy lucre," than they do of either their God or their country.

To show our readers that what we have said of the character of Henry Clay, is true, we ask the attentive perusal of the speech of Gen. McCalla, which will be found in this day's paper, and the letter published below:

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.
ASTOUNDING LETTER!—RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OF CLAY'S DEPRAVITY—GAMBLING AT THE BLUE LICK SPRINGS, &c. &c.

The following letter is from one of the most distinguished men in Kentucky, an elder in the church, and one intimately acquainted with Henry Clay. It was written in answer to one from us, inquiring into the truth of Deacon Harmon Kingsbury's communication to the public respecting Clay's character, and which is now going the rounds of the Whig papers. If the statements in this letter are true, (and the writer has opened the way to test their truth) Henry Clay must not only be a madman, but "without method in his madness." His recklessness must disgust his friends, who are making such desperate efforts to elect him, and he must count on his election sure, or his defeat certain, in order to reconcile his late conduct with that of a sane or even a discreet man. He seems to delight in giving the lie to all the pretensions of his friends in respect to his character for morality, and has lately exposed to open ridicule those who favor his claims for the Presidency on the ground of his anti-annexation principles, by declaring that "personally he had no objection to annexation."

But to the letter:

Lexington, July 29, 1844.

Sir:—Your letter requesting some information about the religious character of Henry Clay, and the opinion held of it by the community in which he lives has been received. I was much surprised to hear that any man, who has visited Lexington, and conversed with any person except his most devoted and unscrupulous partisans, should be capable of publishing such a card as that of your Presbyterian deacon, of which you inform me. I am not much surprised at his reference to Mr. Clay's pastor for an endorsement of his character as a moral and even a religious man, but why I am not surprised I will not now detail. I will not now deny to Mr. Clay the merit, if there be any merit in it, of attending sometimes with his lady, upon the services of the Epis-